# IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD

## SPECIAL CIVIL APPLICATION No. 8325 of 2007

**For Approval and Signature:**

**HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE D.H.WAGHELA** Sd/-

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1 Whether Reporters of Local Papers may be allowed to see the judgment ?

2 To be referred to the Reporter or not ?

3 Whether their Lordships wish to see the fair copy of the judgment ?

4 Whether this case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the constitution of India, 1950 or any order made thereunder ?

5 Whether it is to be circulated to the civil judge ? **1 to 5 NO**

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**SAMIR @ RAKESHBHAI S/O ISHWARLAL PARMAR - Petitioner(s)**
**Versus**
**STATE OF GUJARAT & 2 - Respondent(s)**

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**Appearance :**
MR KAMAL M SOJITRA for Petitioner(s) : 1,
MR DIPEN DESAI ASSTT GOVERNMENT PLEADER for Respondent(s) : 1-3

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**CORAM : HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE D.H.WAGHELA**

**Date : 13/09/2007**

**ORAL JUDGMENT :**

**1.** By the present petition under Article 226 of the Constitution, petitioner has sought the relief of order dated 25.01.2007 of his detention being set aside. That impugned order dated 25.01.2007 is issued by Police Commissioner, Surat in exercise of his powers conferred under

the provisions of section 3 of the Gujarat Prevention of Anti-Social Activities Act, 1985 ("PASA" for short) on the basis that the petitioner was found to be repeatedly indulging in anti-social activity of bootlegging and an offence being III-C.R.No.927 of 2006 under the Prohibition Act was registered on 27.12.2006 against the petitioner in Limbayat Police Station of Surat. According to the grounds of detention supplied with the impugned order, even as the aforesaid offence was being investigated, other actions under the Prohibition Act were not possible and alcohol being injurious to health, there was likelihood of danger to public health on account of consumption of illicit liquor in which the petitioner was dealing. It is further stated that possibility of the petitioner continuing in anti-social activities could not be denied and hence it was found to be necessary to detain the petitioner after considering the documents and statements which were relied upon and supplied to the petitioner.

**2.** Even as the present petition was admitted on 29.03.2007 and an affidavit-in-reply of the detaining authority was ready and executed on 25.5.2007, it was submitted to this court and copy thereof supplied to the petitioner only on 11.9.2007. It is stated in that affidavit, *inter alia*, that *prima facie* involvement of the

petitioner was established in the offence registered against him. It is further stated: *" Therefore, after carefully considering all the relevant materials placed before me, the facts and circumstances of the case as well as the legal provisions applicable to the facts of the case, as I was subjectively satisfied that the detenu is a bootlegger as defined u/s. 2 (b) of the PASA Act and his anti-social activities have the potential to disturb the maintenance of public order and therefore it is necessary to detain him immediately with a view to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order, I have passed the order of detention against the detenu and the same is legal, valid and proper."*

3. In the above facts, it was sought to be argued on behalf of the respondents that danger to public health caused by the activity of bootlegging by the petitioner substantiated the assumption of likelihood of public order being adversely affected and, for that reason, the subjective satisfaction about the necessity of preventing the petitioner from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order and the impugned order directing his detention were legal and justified.

**4.** As held by this court in ***Amarbhai Kanjibhai Nayak v. Commissioner of Police,***

***Ahmedabad City & Ors. [1993 (3) G.L.R. 2703]*** and in ***Sohanlal Surajaram Visnoi v. State of Gujarat [2004 (2) G.L.R. 1051]***, solitary incident of violation of prohibition law, normally, without anything more, would not be a problem to the maintenance of public order and, for such solitary incident, no person can be detained under the Act. It was also seen from analysis of the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 3 and the Explanation appended thereto that the presumption of likelihood of public order being adversely affected could arise, if danger were caused to life or public health, but such danger has to be grave or widespread for the mandatory presumption of likelihood of public order being adversely affected. In the facts of the present case, nothing from the material on record could substantiate or justify the presumption of grave or widespread danger to life or public health and hence, the presumption of likelihood of public order being adversely affected could not have been legally availed by the detaining authority for the purpose of arriving at a subjective satisfaction.

**5.** Therefore, in the facts and circumstances, the impugned order dated 25.01.2007 of preventive detention is found and held to be unsustainable in law and set aside

with the direction that the petitioner shall be set at liberty forthwith unless required to be detained in connection with any other case. Rule is made absolute accordingly. Direct service is permitted.

Sd/-
***( D.H.Waghela, J.)***

*(KMG Thilake)*